

years of supervised release. (Id., Ex. A.) Petitioner did not appeal his sentence.

Petitioner now seeks a decrease in his sentence. (Dkt. 1.) Respondent opposes petitioner's motion, whether construed as a motion for a sentence reduction or a § 2255 petition. (Dkt. 6.) Petitioner did not reply to respondent's opposition. For the reasons described below, the Court concludes that petitioner's motion should be denied and this case dismissed.

Petitioner's motion seeks a reduction of his sentence pursuant to § 3582(c)(2). The Court should, therefore, decline to recharacterize the motion as one under § 2255. *See generally United States v. Seesing*, 234 F.3d 456, 463-64 (9th Cir. 2001) (as amended) ("When presented with a pro se motion that could be recharacterized as 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion, a district court should not so recharacterize the motion unless: (a) the pro se prisoner, with knowledge of the potential adverse consequences of such a recharacterization, consents or (b) the district court finds that because of the relief sought that the motion should be recharacterized as a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion and offers the pro se prisoner the opportunity, after informing the prisoner of the consequences of recharacterization, to withdraw the motion.") Given this recommendation, the undersigned considers petitioner's claims solely in relation to § 3582.¹

Section 3582(c)(2), in relevant part, authorizes a court to reduce an imposed term of imprisonment "in the case of a defendant who has been sentenced . . . based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission . . . , if such a

¹ The Court does note that, as argued by respondent, a § 2255 petition filed now by petitioner would be time-barred by the applicable statute of limitations. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f) (one-year statute of limitations begins to run, unless an exception applies, on the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final); *United States v. Schwartz*, 274 F.3d 1220, 1223 & n.1 (9th Cir. 2001) (where no direct appeal filed, conviction becomes final at the expiration of the time in which such an appeal could have been filed – ten days after the entry of judgment); (Dkt. 6, Ex. A (court accepted plea from and sentenced petitioner on May 20, 2005).)

reduction is consistent with the applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission." As observed by respondent, defendants whose guidelines have not changed are not entitled to resentencing. USSG § 1B1.10(a) ("A reduction in the defendant's term of imprisonment is not consistent with this policy statement and therefore is not authorized under 18 U.S.C. 3582(c)(2) if . . . an amendment listed in subsection (c) does not have the effect of lowering the defendant's applicable guideline range.")

Petitioner relies on Amendment 591 to the Sentencing Guidelines in arguing for a reduction of his sentence. However, for the reasons asserted by respondent and described below, petitioner does not qualify for a sentence reduction based on Amendment 591.

Amendment 591 was effective November 1, 2000, long before petitioner's 2005 sentencing. 18 U.S.C.S. Appx. C, Amend. 591. This amendment, therefore, affords petitioner no relief under § 3582(c)(2). *United States v. Sprague*, 135 F.3d 1301, 1303 (9th Cir. 1998) (§ 3582(c)(2) provides redress if the Sentencing Guidelines were changed subsequent to sentencing). Moreover, even if Amendment 591 did not precede petitioner's sentence, it references USSG § 2X.1.1 – "Attempt, Solicitation, or Conspiracy (Not Covered by a Specific Guideline)" (emphasis added) – rather than the drug conspiracy for which petitioner was convicted, 21 U.S.C. § 846, which is covered by a specific guideline. Finally, petitioner's sentence did not rest on the applicable guideline range; it resulted from a stipulation in his plea agreement pursuant to Rule 11(c)(1)(C). It thus appears that, even if a retroactive guideline amendment could be identified, this Court would lack the authority to reduce petitioner's sentence under § 3582(c). *United States v. Bride*, 581 F.3d 888, 889-91 (9th Cir. 2009) (where a sentence is imposed based on the binding agreement of the parties, rather than the applicable

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guidelines range, the district court lacks authority to reduce the sentence under § 3582(c)(2)), cert. denied 130 S. Ct. 1160 (2010). See also United States v. Trujeque, 100 F.3d 869, 871 (10th Cir. 1996) (where sentence based on a valid plea agreement, rather than "on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission," district court should dismiss §3582(c)(2) motion "without considering its merits.") (quoting § 3582(c)(2)). In sum, petitioner does not qualify for a reduction of his sentence under § 3582(c)(2). As such, his motion for a sentence reduction should be DENIED and this case DISMISSED. A proposed Order of Dismissal accompanies this Report and Recommendation. DATED this 23rd day of August, 2010. Mary Alice Theiler United States Magistrate Judge REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION